INFLATION WINS THE DAY.

MR. BLAND SCORES A POINT. HIS BILL TO COIN THE SEIGNIORAGE

TAKEN UP IN THE HOUSE. MANY DEMOCRATS REVERSE THEIR ACTION OF

LAST SUMMER IN FAVOR OF SOUND MONEY - CARLISLE FAVORING A COMPROMISE-FURTHER VIEWS

OF THE MINORITY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. Washington, Feb. 8.-After a struggle lasting nearly four hours, Mr. Bland and his followers to-day succeeded in carrying the motion to consider the Silver bill reported by the majority of the Committee on Coinage, and about 4 o'clock he took the floor to explain and defend it. A few silver Republicans voted for the motion, and

The votes in the House vesterday and to-day

on Mr. Bland's motion clearly indicated that the concessions of Populist-Democrats to "sound money" principles were neither sincere nor inst-No fewer than seventy-two Democrats who on August 28, 1893, voted for the unconditional repeat of the bullion purchasing provision of the act of 1890 have recorded their votes in favor of Mr. Bland's motion to consider one of the most mischievous and victous financial measures that was ever favorably reported by a committee of Congress. The names of these backsliders are Alderson, Baldwin, Barwig, Black (Ga.), Black (Ill.), Breckinridge (Ark.), Breckinridge (Xy.), Bretz, Brickner, Brown, Bynum, Cabaniss, Caruth, Catchings, Clarke (Ala.), Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Ind.), Crain, Donovan, Edmunds, Erdman, Forman, Goldzier, Gorman, Gresham, Hammond, Hare, Hayes, Holman, Hunter, Kribbs, Lawson, Layton, Lester, Lisle, Lynch, Marshall, Martin (Ind.), Mc-Creary, McDannold, McEttrick, McGann, Mc-Kaig, McMillin, McNagny, Meredith, Montgomery, Oates, Outhwaite, Paschal, Patterson, Paynter, Pearson, Pendleton (Tex.), Pendleton (W. Va.), Price, Reilly, Richards (Ohlo), Richardson (Mich.), Ritchie, Russell (Ga.), Springer, Stone (Ky.), Swanson, Taylor (Ind.), Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Washington, Wells and Wise. "CUCKOO" SONGS FORGOTTEN NOW.

These converts appear already to have forgotten the "cuckoo" hymns which they sang with more or less enthusiasm last August under the inspiration of Administration promises of "ple" as a reward for their efforts. Of the seventy-two Democrats above named forty-two also voted last August against the Bland amendment to revive the limited coinage act of 1878. They were Baldwin, Barwig, Black (Ill.), Breckinridge (Ark.), Breckinridge (Ky.), Brickner, Brown, Bynum, Cabaniss, Caruth, Catchings, Clarke (Ala.), Crain, Erdman, Forman, Goldzier, Gorman, Gresham, Hammond, Hayes, Kribbs, Layton, Lisle, Lynch, Martin (Ind.), McDannold, McEttrick, McGann, McKaig, McNagny, Meredith, Outhwaite, Patterson, Pearson, Pendleton (W. Va.), Reilly, Richards (Ohio), Springer,

ing measure it will be obliged to be so potent resort to means which were found to be so potent and effectual last summer.

Some of the original "cuckoos" in the House, who accept and wear the title with an air of pride, think that it ought no longer to be applied to the whilom "sound money" Democrats who became backsliders yesterday and to-day. One of them to-day suggested that "chameleon" was a word that fitted these fickle statesmen better than "cuckoo," because the chameleon is noted for the ease and rapidity with which its color changes, and also on account of the fact that it can move either of its eyes independently of the other.

A COMPROMISE FAVORED BY CARLISLE. While the fillbustering was in progress a report was circulated to the effect that a compromise had been agreed upon by leading advocates and opponents of the bill, which would appear in the form of an amendment which would be offered or accepted by the majority of the Coinage Committee. It was understood that this amendment, which was said to have been proposed by Secretary Carlisle, provided first, proposed by Secretary Carisie, proposed that Treasury notes based on "seignlorage" should be issued from time to time in amounts equal to the amount of "seignlorage" bullion coined, said Treasury notes to be redeemable, not in "coin," as are the Treasury notes issued to be redeemable, and the seignlorage of the seig not in "coin," as are the Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, but in standard silver dollars worth about 50 cents; and, second, that Section 2, which provides for the coinage into standard silver dollars of the remainder of the builion purchased under the act of 1890, and for the cancellation of Treasury notes which may be redeemed and the substitution of Treasury notes therefor, should be dreamed from the for the cancellation of Treasury notes which may be redeemed and the substitution of Treasury notes therefor, should be dropped from the bill and brought forward as a separate measure if revived at all. If this is a correct outline of Secretary Carlisle's proposition—and it was obtained from a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary to whom he communicated it—he proposes to try to float Treasury notes redeemable in standard silver dollars alone along-side of Treasury notes that are redeemable in either gold or silver, and to create another kind of currency in addition to the kinds already in existence. He also consents that enough bullion to coin 55,156,681 standard silver dollars shall be abstracted from the amount now held as security for the Treasury notes issued in payment for said bullion, and boildly commits the Administration in favor of the proposition that "seignionage," which under the law comes into existence only when the bullion from which it arises has been coined, may be "anticipated."

SEIGNIORAGE THE RESULT OF COINAGE.

SEIGNIORAGE THE RESULT OF COINAGE.

This proposition is discussed in the views of the minority of the Committee on Coinage. The minority says: "Without going into the derivation of the word or the learning of the lexicographers, it is safe to say that under every definition ever given in connection with money up to this time seigniorage is a result of coinage, and only comes into existence when colnage has been actually completed. An examination of the use of the word in our statutes will verify

the use of the word in our this assertion."

The minority then quotes and comments upon the provisions of the various coinage statutes of the United States, so far as they relate to seigniorage, and continues: "Hence it will be seen that there is and can be no 'seigniorage' of builton as long as it remains builton, and the first section of the bill seeks to deal with something which does not exist. But the majority of thing which does not exist. But the majority of first section of the bill seeks to deal with something which does not exist. But the majority of the committee, erroneously as we think, seek to change and broaden the meaning of the word seigniorage to cover the difference between the cost of the bullion on hand and its estimated coinage value, or what it would produce if coined. This difference, however, is not substance, not bullion, not coiu, not anything tangible or corporeal. It is simply the faith and credit of the Nation. Four hundred and twelve and one-half grains of standard sliver are not a dollar. They only become such when they have engrafted upon them the guarantee of the Government, not simply of the amount and purity of the sliver,

AN ALEXANDRITE.

This rare gem, a lovely green by day and rich ruby color by night is difficult to secure without blemish. We offer to-day an incomparable specimen for \$200, the purchaser will secure a

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union Square, N. Y.

but that its exchangeable value shall always be and remain 100 cents, not in other sliver simply, but in any money of the Nation. Whenever the Government is unable to make good this guarantee the coin sinks at once to its commercial

VALUES NOT INCREASED BY LEGISLATION.

"The real intrinsic value of the bullion in the casury cannot be increased by legislation Treasury cannot be increased by legislation. You can increase its exchangeable value by adding the element of the Nation's credit, and that increased value remains so long as the credit remains intact; but you can give equal exchangefew silver Republicans voted for the motion, and there were scattering Democratic votes against it, but most of the Republicans and nearly all the Eastern Democrats refrained from voting. The only New-England Democrat who voted in the affirmative was McEttrick, of Massachusetts. No New-York or New-Jersey Democrat did so, but Erdman, Kribbs, Reilly and Sibley, of Pennsylvania, voted for the motion. The remainsdupler with the affirmative votes were cast by Southern and Western Democrats and Populists, and the motion was carried on the third trial by 177 yers to 4 nays. Speaker Crisp took pains to have his own vote recorded in the affirmative, although it was not necessary to complete the quorum.

NOT REALLY FOR SOUND MONEY.

The votes in the House yesterday and to-day on Mr. Bland's motion clearly indicated that the

the people."

If Mr. Bland had accepted the suggestions which are understood to have been submitted by Secretary Carlisle, he gave no hint of the fact in his speech opening the debate in favor of the

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL TAKEN UP. AFTER A LONG FIGHT THE HOUSE EEGINS ITS CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE

OF THE WHOLE. Washington, Feb. 8.-The resolution presented by Mr. Bland just before adjournment last eventur, di recting the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody the absent members, did not bear fruit immediately, for present when the House met this morning. After the reading of the journal Mr. Reed sought to have it corrected, and moved to insert the announcement of the Speaker pro tem, that 176 members answered to tion that cannot be realized under a strictly their names on the last rollcall no quorum-but this

on as it was decided not to correct the journal as suggested by Mr. Reed Mr. Bland moved to go into Committee of the Whole to consider his sliver seign which he has taken advantage of before, that the Sergeant-at-Arms had been ordered to arrest the absent members-about 160-and the presumption was that many of these members were present and would on the question. He asserted that a member plied that the Sergeant-at-Arms had made no report to the House, and the House therefore had no knowl-

edge that any members were under arrest.

Mr. Reed thereupon, as a question of privilege, desired that the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to appear before the bar of the House and report what he had done under the special order, but the Speaker ruled

that this was not a question of privilege.

Mr. Reed moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution ordering arrests was adopted last night. and after considering the matter for some time and reading the authority which Mr. Reed sent up to the desk the Speaker ruled that such a motion was in er-

der and could be made.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) moved to lay this motion on the table, and on this the House divided, 121 to 68. Mr. Reed demanded the year and mays, and the roll was called. On the rollcall Mr. Reed's motion was tabled -yeas 162, nays 80.

TRACEY LEADS A FILIBUSTER.

agreed to, and the question recurred on taking up the Seigniorage bill, and the roll was called. disclosed the absence of a voting quorum, the vote as announced being 165 to 6. Mr. Bland moved

as call of the House, which was ordered.

The call showing the presence of 259 members,
Mr. Bland moved to dispense with further proceedings under it, but Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) continued fillbustering, and called for a division, and then for the yeas and nays on this motion. The de mand, not being seconded by a sufficient number was refused, and Mr. Cockran asked for tellers. was refused, and Mr. Cockran asked for tellers. A sufficient number not having seconded this request, it was also refused, and the Speaker declared the motion to dispense with further proceedings under the bill to have been carried. The question recurring on Mr. Bland's motion to go into Committee of the Whole, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the roll was called. On the last rollcall the yote was! Yeas, 177; nays, 41. The vote in detail was as follows:

THE VOTE IN DETAIL. Yeas-Messrs, Altken, Alderson, Alexander, len, Arnold, Avery, Babcock, Bailey, Baker (Kan.), Baldwin, Bankhead, Barwig, Bell (Col.), Bell (Tex), Black (Ga.), Black (III.), Blanchard, Bland, Boat-ner, Boen, Bower (N. C.), Bowers (Cal.), Branck, Breckinridge (Ark.), Breckinridge (Ky.), Brickner, Broderick, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Cabaniss, Caminetti, Cannon (Cal.), Caruth, Clark Brickner, Broderick, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Cabaniss, Caminetti, Cannon (Cal.), Carthi, Clark (Mo.), Clarke (Ala.), Cobb (Ala.), Cockrell, Conn, Cooper (Fia.), Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (Tex.), Cooper (Wis.), Cox, Crain, Crawford, Culherson, Davis, Pe Armond, Denson, Dockery, Donovan, Dooilitle, Durborow, Edmunds, Ellis (Ore.), Enlow, Elex, Erdman, Firman, Forman, Fanston, Fyan, Geary, Goldzier, Goodnight, Gorman, Grad), Grestam, Griffin, Hall (Mo.), Hammond, Hare, Harris, Harriman, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Henderson (N. C.), Hilborn, Holman, Hooker (Miss.), Houk (Chio), Hudson, Hunter, Kem, Kiefer, Kilgore, Kribbs, Kyle Lacey, Lane, Latimer, Lawson, Layton, Lester, Union, Lisle, Livingston, Lucas, Lynch, Maddox, Maguire, Malbory, Marsh, Martin, McCulloch, McMackelshan, McKals, Melannold, McDearmon, McRitrick, McGann, McKals, Melance, Melanrin, McMillin, McNagry, McRase, Meredith, Money, Montgomery, Moon, Morkan, McSes, Netli, Newlands, Ottes, Outhwalte, Patterson, Paynter, Pearson, Pence, Pendleton (Tex.), Pendleton (W. Va.), Pickler, P. St., Price, Relliy, Richards, Richardson (Micn.), Richards, Richardson (Micn.), Richards, Sheinger, Sallings, Stockdale, Stone (Ky.), Strait, Swanson, Sweet, Talbert, Tate, Tawney, Taylor (Ind.), Terry Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Washington, Wangh, Welley, Wheeler (Ala.), Williams (H), Williams (Miss.), Nays-Messes, Danleis (Rep., N. Y.), Hall (Dem., Nays-Messes, Danleis (Rep., N. Y.), Hall (Dem.,

inti.). Pigott (Denia, Cann.) and Ayan (Denia, Y.)—4.

All the Populisis, as well as the following Reblicans, voted with the Democrats in the affirmate: Messre, Adams (Ky.), Aitkin (Mich.), Averytich.). Bahcock (Wis.), Bowers (Ca.), Broderick an.), Cooper (Wis.), Doollite (Wash.), Elis (Ore.), anston (Kan.), Hartman (Mont.), Hilborn (Cal.), effer (Minn.), Lacey (Iowa), Linton (Mich.), Laces (Chin.), Baw (Wis.), Sweet (Idaho), Tawney inn.), Waugh (ind.), Wilson (Ohio) and Wilson (Ssh.).

(Wash.).
Am'd appleuse from the Democrats the House then went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the Bland Silver Seigniorage bill, with Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) in the chair.

amount of the builion was coined, but neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor he (Mr. Bland) held this view. The bill provides for the issue of silver certificates and silver notes on the seigniorage and the remaining silver buildon in the Treasury, and that when these are redeemed by the silver dollars, so coined, they shall not be reissued. The builion was to be coined only for the redemption of the certificates and notes. The proposed bill was not for the purpose of redeeming the notes issued under the Sherman law, nor would it interfers with the redemption of those notes. He thought all the silver builion in the Treasury should be coined, and as soon as the certificates issued on them had been redeemed they should not be relisated; when the sliver dollars were once paid out, that ought to be the last of them.

Mr. Bland was surrounded by most of the members on the floor, and was the target at which their shafts were levelled, but without taking any effect upon him. At 435 he moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to. He then offered a resolution rescinding so much of the order adopted yesterday evening as required that the sargeant-at-arms should arrest and bring before the bar of the House any members who were absent without leave. This was agreed to, after a brief discussion. Mr. Deckers them. Mo.), on behalf of Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), from the joint commission to laquire into the departments, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bil to regulate the unanimous approval of the Commission is well as of the Secretaries of the Treasury. War, Navy, and between the contraction of the Treasury war, and the land of the contraction of the Con unanimous approval of the commission, as well as of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War. Navy, and Interior, whose departments were chiefly affected by the proposed change, which simply provided for uniformity in making returns of property in the departments. The bill was agreed to without debate, and then, at 450, or motion of Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.), the House adjourned.

REVISING THE WILSON BILL.

IMPORTANT CHANGES LIKELY TO BE MADE BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

IT IS SAID THAT THE INCOME TAX WILL BY

committee of the Senate Finance Committee which is dealing with the Tariff bill to recast interesting field of possibilities. The composition of the sub-committee, which is made up alto pear to warrant the expectation that the new bill will differ from the Wilson bill in two important points: First, in the abandonment of the idea of free raw materials, and, second, in the omission of any trace of incidental protec-

The action of the sub-committee also threaten to affect the fate of the income tax amendment

inserted by the House. At 10 o'clock this morning Messrs, Jones (Ark.), Mills and Vest, the sub-committee in charge of the Tariff bill in the Senate, resumed their labors, and, with the exception of Mr. Jones. remained at work until noon, Mr. Jones being called away by another committee meeting. The ommittee is making rapid progress, and last night sent to the printer, for printing in convenient form, a large number of tentative propositions, so that they might be in better shape for the deliberations of the committee.

assigned to assist the committee, and all speed possible will be made by the committee.

The sub-committee has about concluded that it would be better to have sugar contribute a It would be better to have sugar contribute a portion to the revenue than to levy a tax on incomes. Raw sugar will probably be required to pay a duty of about three-fourths of a cent per pound, and the retined article 1 cent. Iron one will probably not remain on the free list, as proposed by the House bill, but will bear a tariff of 20 or 30 per cent ad valorem.

Gloves, silks, laces, etc., articles of luxury, will probably be allowed to carry the duties fixed by the House.

The best information obtainable is to the effect that the tax on whiskey will be raised at least

The best information obtainable is to the effect that the tax on whickey will be raised at least 20 cents beyond that fixed by the House. This matter will probably be definitely settled by the sub-committee to-morrow.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee to put coal back on the dutiable list, and in this matter Schator Daniel is one of the most energetic workers. He wants a dury of 50 per coal, but these who are in a position

by a majority of thirteen votes; or if the fortytwo Democrats who then voted against the
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atives of a certain class of woollen goods, particularly worsteds and knit goods, were before the sub-committee to-day, but not for the purpose of giving testimony and making arrangements, for that has been interdicted by the committee. Still, these men got the ear of some of the sub-committee, and had an earnest tak in which they presented what, from their point of view, appeared to be the injustice of the Democratic attitude on this subject. There is a slight disposition to put a small duty on wool, but it is said that this will be so utterly repugnant to the majority of the party that it would not be countenanced by the full committee.

The committee has practically agreed that there shall be a duty on sugar, but the exact rate has not been fixed, aithough it has been discussed in a more or less informal manner. One thing has been agreed upon, however, and that is that sugar shall be made a duttable article. The majority of the committee is favorable to a tax that shall give the refiner a shade the best of it, and enable him to compete with the refined sugar of other countries that would, under an equal tax on refined and raw sugar, operate to the detriment of the refiner in this country.

The income tax is aiready found to be a stumbling-block of no mean proportions, and the indications are, as has aiready been said, that it will not be a part of the Tariff bill proper. It is not unlikely, though, that it will be reported to the Senate as an independent measure.

CARLISLE'S AUTHORITY DISCUSSED. THE SENATE CONSIDERS MR. STEWART'S RESOLU-

TION, BUT TAKES NO ACTION. Washington, Feb. 8.-The resolution heretofor offered by Mr. Stewart (Rep. Nev.), declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to issue bonds except under the Resumption act, and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under the act cannot be applied to any other purpose than as specified in that act, was laid before the Senate to-day. Mr. Stewart modified the resolution by adding to it the following clause:

"And in the opinion of the Senate, there is no present necessity for the sale of bonds for the purpose specified in the Resumption act." except under the Resumption act, and that the

purpose specified in the Resumption act."

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) favored such reference. Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.) said that the reference pro-posed would simply be giving a decent burial to the resolution, and that it would be a justification of what the Senasor from Ohl. knew to be an

tions. He understood that gold was being drawn out of the Treasury by the presentation of United States notes, and one of the propositions would forbid the Secretary to use United States notes. Yet there was a positive statute that United States notes cannot be cancelled and must be reissued.
In the course of a desultory conversation, Mr.

In the course of a desultory conversation, Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that he wanted to know what the American Congress was going to do with the question of deficiency. Everybody knew, he said, that no more 5 per cent bonds on a 3 per cent bonds could be sold. It was morally certain to-busis could be sold. It was morally certain to-day that if another \$2,000,000 issue were offered, it would be a failure. And the Congress was, he said, face to face with the question whether there was to be a continued deficiency, with an unknown increase of debt, or whether there should be some effort made to meet the deficiency by some sound crease of debt, or whether increase of debt, or whether increase sound effort made to meet the deficiency by some sound effort made to meet the decidency was system of finance. The credit of the country was system of finance, and the men who had been loudnow threatened, and the men who had been loudness in the decidence of finance with the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of the credit of the country was a system of milited now that desired the desired was and disgrace-devise a way out of "this disastrous and disgrace-ful condition." The Finance Committee had been ful condition. The function although Congress entirely silent on the question, although Congress that been in session practically since the 7th of August last. The dominant party had been silent. August last. The Executive Department was silent, except to The Executive Department and all the Suggest that the spendthrift system of running in debt be continued. He thought that the Secretary debt be continued. He thought that the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to issue bonds. The Secretary knew now, from the condition of things, that he would not be able to sell bonds under that power. And he (Mr. Teller) wanted

speedily, whether it was to suggest some system of speedily, whether it was to suggest some system of revenue-gathering which would bring revenues enough to the Treasury to maintain the credit of the Government and pay current expenses, or whether it was to enter on a system of running in debt to the amount of \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,000. If running into debt was to be continued, without any attempt to increase the revenues, the debt would attempt to increase the revenues, the debt would be increased by \$1,000,000,000 before it stopped. He concluded with the declaration that if the dominant party did not act in the matter it was the duty of the minority to insist that the majority should

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance. Pending acthe resolution went over.

THE NEW BONDS AWARDED.

MR. CARLISLE FURNISHES THE LIST, IN RE-SPONSE TO THE SENATE'S DEMAND. Washington, Feb. 8 -Secretary Carlisle to-day

sent to the Senate, in response to Mr. Stewart's resolution, full particulars regarding the subscrip-tions to the recent bond issue. The total allotments made to subscribers at 117,223, the "upset" price were \$10,704,700, out of a total par subscription of \$42,996,850. Bids at prices above 117.213, and ranging from 117,224 to 200 were accepted as follows Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$100,000 registered, 117,221; T. M. Moseley, West Point, Miss. \$1,000 registered, 117.25; Sailer & Stevenson, Philaelphia, \$100,000 coupon, 117.225; Entaw Savings Bank, mon. 117.225; People' Brooklyn, N. Y., \$50,000 registered, 117.225; L. Von Mayer, New-York, \$250,000 registered, 117.225; American Exchange National Bank, York, \$500,000 coupon, 117.225; Kider, Peabody & Co., Boston, \$250,000 registered, 117.227; Lee, Highson & Co., Boston, \$250,000 registered, 117,728; Central National Bank, Springfield, Mo., \$25,000 registered, National Bank, Springfield, Mo., \$2,000 registered, 117.23; Mrs. Mattle J. Berry, Athens, Ohio, \$00 registered, 117.23; E. J. Harsitn r. Pinevile, La. \$2,00 registered Snow, Ambrose Snow, Rockland, Mc., \$10,000 registered, 117.23; Daniel W. Casgrove, Mariboro, Mas., \$1,000 registered, 117.23; J. E. Tower, New-York, \$50 coupon, 117.24; First National Bank, Millord, Le., \$5,000 registered, 117.25.

grove, Mariboro, Mas., \$1,000 registered, 117-25;
J. E. Tower, New-York, \$50 coupon, 117-24; First
National Bank, Milford, Del., \$15,000 registered, 117-25;
C. J. Cooper, Oxford, N. C., \$100 registered, 117-25;
C. J. Cooper, Oxford, N. C., \$100 registered, 117-25;
C. J. Cooper, Oxford, N. C., \$100 registered, 117-25;
C. J. Cooper, Oxford, N. C., \$100 registered, 117-25;
C. J. Cooper, Oxford, N. C., \$100 registered, 117-25;
C. J. Cooper, Oxford, N. C., \$100 registered, 117-25;
Decoupon, 117-25; R. E. Tilden, Trustee, Chicago, \$10,000 coupon, 117-25; Morris Mark, Herkimer, N. Y., \$100,000 coupon, 117-25; Morris Mark, Herkimer, N. Y., \$100,000 coupon, 117-25; Van Schalck & Co., New-York, \$10,000 coupon, 117-25; Van Schalck & Co., New-York, \$10,000 coupon, 117-25; Van Schalck & Co., New-York, \$10,000 coupon, 117-25; National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, \$20,000 registered, 117-25; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., New-York, \$10,000 coupon, 117-25; Albany County Savings, Bank, Albany, N. Y., \$50,000 coupon, 117-25; Albany County Savings, Bank, Albany, N. Y., \$50,000 coupon, 117-25; J. W. Leggett, Moscow, Tex., \$0,000 coupon, 117-25; Marchants National Bank, Boston, \$90,000 registered, 117-25; Lawrence National Bank, Lawrence, Mass, \$20,000 coupon, 117-25; Wallkili National Bank, \$20,000 coupon, 117-25; Calabwell & Bunker, New-York, \$10,000 coupon, 117-25; Challey C. Burker, New-York, \$10,000 coupon, 117-25; Challey C. Burker, New-York, \$10,000 coupon, 117-25; Merchants National Bank, Rehmond, Va., \$15,000 registered, 117-25; Irving S. Lothrop, Dalcour, La., \$10,000 registered, 117-25; Merchants National Bank, Rehmond, Va., \$15,000 registered, 117-25; Merchants National Bank, Rehmond, Va., \$10,000 registered, 117-25; Merchants National Bank, Rehmond, Va., \$100,000 registered, 117-25; Merchants National Bank, Rehmond, V R5,000 registered, R1.59; Roche & Coulter, Baltimore, \$2,000 coupon, R1.51; Merchants' Lean and Truss Company, Chicago, \$250,000 coupon, R1.52; National Bank of Redemption, Boston, \$250,000 coupon, R1.52; National Bank of Redemption, Boston, \$250,000 coupon, R1.52; New England Trust Company, Hoston, \$250,000 coupon, R1.55; New England Trust Company, Hoston, \$250,000 coupon, R1.55; Kirlder, Peabody & Co. Boston, \$250,000 17.00; Kummer & Becker, Baltimore, \$150,000 coupon, R1.50; Kummer & Becker, Baltimore, \$150,000 coupon, R1.50; Hamibleton & Co. Baltimore, \$50,000 coupon, R1.51; Hamibleton & Co. Baltimore, \$50,000 coupon, R1.51; Northwestern National Bank, West Superior, Wis. \$250,000 perfectly R1.52; D. W. Cogsgrove, Maribono, Mass., \$250 registered, R1.52; Astional Bank, Cincinnat, Onlo. \$250,000 coupon, R1.53; National Bank, Rosenberg & Co., Baltimore, \$50,000 coupon, R1.53; Frank Rosenberg & Co., Baltimore, \$50,000 coupon, R1.53; Frank Rational Bank, Rosenberg & Co., Baltimore, \$50,000 coupon, R1.53; Frank Rational Bank, Rosenberg & Co., Baltimore, \$60,000 coupon, R1.53; Frank Rational Bank, Rosenberg & Co., Baltimore, \$60,000 coupon, R1.53; Frank Rational Bank, Rosenberg & Co., Baltimore, \$60,000 coupon, R1.53; Frank Rational Bank, Rosenberg & Co., Baltimore, \$60,000 coupon, R1.53; Frank Rational Bank, R1.52; R1.53; Frank Rational Bank, R1.54; R1.55; R1.

day on account of payments for subscriptions to the new 5 per cent Government Joan amounted to H. Scribt M. meking the total \$16,880,138 of. The payments vestering trickled only a small proportion of gold, but it is probable that the net result of the bond sale will be an accession of \$15,090,090 to the gold balance of the National Treasury. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury up to last night ruses the "free" gold to the old \$190,000,000 reserve point, although this will not be shown in the Washington Treasury statement until to-morrow.

The sales of the receipts for the new bonds continue among brokers in Wall Street on a moderate scale. The current price yesterday was \$11,750, against \$17,223, the unset price at which Secretary Carlisic obtained offers for the bulk of the issue.

THE PECKHAM FIGHT GROWS HOTTER. MEMBERS OF THE CABINET TAKE A HAND-

HILL MORE ACTIVE THAN EVER.

Washington, Feb. 8. Shortly after 2 celock to to the Senate wing of the Capitol, Mr. Carnell going to the room of Secretary Cox, and Mr. going to the room of Secretary Cox, and Mr. Gresham to the marble room. Almost immediately Senators were seen drifting to these two points, and simultaneously an unusual activity was noticed in Mr. Hill's quarter of the Senate Camber. It is inderstood that both of the Secretaries came to do what they could for Mr. Peckham. It is also sold that the private secretaries of Secretaries Lamont and Smith were at the Senate Chamber on the same missionary work. Mr. Hill took this as a chailenge to liattle, and begun his labors against Mr. Peckham with renewed visor.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING MADE LEGAL. THE PRESIDENT SIGNS THE BILL REPEALING

THE PEDERAL ELECTION LAWS. Washington, Feb. 8.-The act repealing the Federal Election laws was signed by the President shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Representative Pearmittee on Enrolled Bills, and Representative Tucker of Virginia, the author of the act, brought the en-rolled copy to the White House, Mr. Tucker had with him a gold pen with which Speaker Crisp and Vice-President Stevenson had skined the bill and Mr. Pearson brought a blank receipt for it, and Mr. Pearson brought a blank receipt for it, which he proposed to have the President sign and preserve the slip as a souvenir.

When the President had signed the bill and the receipt with Mr. Tucker's gold pen, Mr. Tucker told of a remark ex-Speaker Reed made this morning when the repeal bill was anounced in the House. "Ballot-box stuffing," drawled Mr. Reed, "has at last become legalized."

MR. QUIGG ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE. Washington, Feb. 8 (Special).-Congressman-elect Quigg came upon the floor of the House of Representatives this afternoon while that body was in session. He was escorted by Amos J. Cammings and was pleasantly greeted by Hourke Cockran, Mr. Covert and others of his Democratic colleagues from the Empire State. He halted at the desk of Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, who sits in the front Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, who sits in the front row, and received his hearty congratulations as well as those of many other Republican Representatives who gathered around him. Mr. Cummings then escorted the Constressman-elect—who is the first Republican Representative elected from a New-York City district since Ashbel P. Fitch was chosen as a Republican from the old XIHIM District, six years ago—to a seat beside Mr. Reed.

It was suggested that the fact that, while Mr. Quigg was receiving the congratulations of Republicans and others inside the House of Representative to-day, his late opponent, Colonel William L. Brown, was hearing expressions of condoience and sympathy from Democrats in the corridors outside, was a political "object lesson" of no mean proportions, and one which the partisans of Free Trade

FINE GUNS,

After the Honeymoon.

In all the summer fields was

Their honeymoon was over,

turning brown.

Bedewed with dismal crying

head in a frown.

Floors sadly needed scrubbing,

Black kettles needed rubbing,

toppled down.

When lo! a great magician transformed this sad condition,

Gold Dust Washing Powder

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago,

St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montrea

For Gold Dust Washing Powder's wide renown

Induced this bride to buy it-as soon as she could try it

No happier home existed in the town.

DENIED A HEARING BY THE FINANCE COMMIT-

TEE, THEY SEND THEIR PROTEST TO THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The memorial & the National Wool Growers' Association laid before the

Senate this morning by Mr. Sherman recites that the association was called to meet in Washington to

present to the Senate Finance Committee arguments in opposition to those provisions of the Wil

son bill proposing to put wool on the free list and to reduce the duties on woollen goods. The

request of the association was presented on Feb-

information that written communications would be

ed to give wool growers an opportunity to meet

duly considered. An oral discussion was greatly

questions that might be propounded, but that being

denied the association submits its memorial.

It says it represents more than 1,000,000 flock

masters, owning about 45,000,000 sheep, with an in-

vested capital of the aggregate value, under norm

conditions, of \$500,000,000 expending annually for labor \$55,000,000, with an annual product in wool.

etc., of more than \$110,000,000, exceeding by more than

\$25,000,000 the total product of American mines of

husbandry were invited by and never would have been made but for the acts of Congress of March

2, 1837, March 3, 1883, and October 1, 1899, all giv-ing protective duties on wool, intended to secure

fair prices. Under them sheep increased from 28,477,951 in 1870 to 47,273,553 in January, 1893, and

the wool product from 100,102,387 pounds to 394,-155,666 pounds. With continued adequate protection

for five years the number of American sheep would reach over 100,000,000, producing 600,000,000 pcunds

of wool, thus supplying all of every kind needed for consumption in the United States, besides fur-

nishing an abundant supply of mutton. In view of

these considerations the memorial presents the

husbandry in the United States will soon be sub-

2 The substantial destruction by free wool of the American sheep husbandry would be a

of power by Congress resulting in bad faith to

alone to wool-growers. It would be disastrous to all egricultural industries. The destruction of flocks of sheep will withdraw the demand they now make for pasturage, hay cora, and oats. The importation of foreign wools will in effect be an importation of toose things that go to make the wool, thus importing those things into a country

It can be demonstrated, the memorial says, that free wool will not permanently give cheaper clothing. The association protests against free wool because it is proposed to thrust it upon the country substantially without any request from the people. The petitions for it are so few in number as to be utterly insignificant. It may well be doubted whether any measure ever before Congress brought out so many protests. Free wool attacks the agricultural interests, and those interests were now more depressed than any other. Instead of being singled out for hostile legislation, tay were, as a matter of justice and sound policy, entitled to the fostering care of Congress.

THE RECEPTION TO FDWARD BLAKE, M. P.

Blake, M. P., at the hotel at No. 1.111 Broadway, by the Irish National Federation of this city. Mr.

the leadership of Justin McCarthy. The reception

to-night will last from 8 o'clock until 10, and it is

will be present. Dr. Thomas Addls Emmet, pres

ciation to be present. In the mean time the Parnellite party in this city

who are opposed to Mr. Blake and his associates in

DISCUSSING POLICE REFORM BILLS.

SPEECHES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB-NO

ACTION ON LOCAL POLITICS.

The Union League Club held its regular monthly

meeting last evening, General Horace Porter presiding. The main subject discussed was the measure proposing to reorganize the Police Department of

this city on non-partisan lines, with an equal num-

ber of Commissioners for the two principal political

parties. A number of speeches were made, in which one-headed, two-headed and four-headed com-

1. Without protective duties for wool,

The investments thus made in and for sheep

gold and silver in the year 1892.

following propositions:

stantially destroyed.

husbandry.

ruary 6 to the chairman of the Finance Commi-and was declined, the memorial states, with

'Twas morning, she sat sighing;

She puckered up her fore-

Her castles in the air had

The timothy and clover

and income tax would do well to heed. Messrs. Quigg and Straus will take their seats in the House as soon as their credentials are received. IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC NATIONAL WOOL-GROWERS MEMORIAL.



Riffes, Revolvers, Ammunition, etc. HARTLEY & GRAHAM. 315 BROADWAY.

No Pay until Cured. NO DETENTION

THE C. E. MILLER CO. Incorporated Capital & Surplus, \$1,000,000 NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 2 EAST BOTH 5%



SILURIAN.

grievous wrong to all engaged in that industry. It most admirable and efficient remedial qualities. It to put wool on the free list would be an exercise does not produce any decangement of the system to those in the enjoyment of health, but it is a delightful, refresh-ing and invigorating beverage for all. Try it. BELL, POLLITZ & CO., 2 Platt and 11 West 27th-st., N. Y.

FOR WOMEN HARTMAN'S WOOD WOOL ALD DryGoods Stores & Druggista

and could get no one to complain about the place.

of course the women who resort to the place must be of doubtful character, but neither I nor any of my force could identify any of the inmates as prostitutes or thieves." Captain Price's testimony was corroborated by a half dozen detectives and policemen attached to the Twentleth Precinct.

When Inspector McAvoy took the stand he

When Inspector McAvoy took the stand he said there had been a number of complaints against the place, and that many of the Inmates were known to him and his men as prostitutes and thieves. A haif-dozen Central Office detectives corroborated McAvoy, and the Court deliberated some time over the conflicting testimony of the police. Finally it decided to discharge the prisoners, Captain Price and Inspector McAvoy were seen exchanging angry words while in court.

A CASE OF POLICE BRUTALITY.

THE STORY TOLD BY MARIO TANGANELLA HOW HUNGRY WRETCHES WERE KICKED AND BEATEN BY THE OFFICER.

by the Irish National Federation of this city. Mr. Itiake arrived yesterday morning from Montreal, Canada, where he had been staying for the last few weeks. He is Member of Parliament for South Longford, He has made addresses in several of the large cities of the United States and has met a warm reception everywhere. In Boston alone he collected \$5,000 for the Irish cause, which is under According to the story told by Mario Tanganelli, of No. 314 East Eleventh-st., the steward of the New-York Press Club, he suffered terrible treating. About 1 o'clock Tanganelli paid a visit to the office of "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," at No. I Centre-st., to contribute to the free bread fund of dent of the Irish National Federation, has issued circulars requesting all the members of the assothat paper. Outside of the office was a long line of men waiting for food. A squad of police kept who are opposed to Mr. Blake and his associates in the British House of Commons, are determined that the Member for South Longford shall have an opportunity of answering a few questions before he leaves this city for Ireland. A meeting of the Parnellites was heid on Wednesday night. Delegates attended from several Irish societies, and a recolution was passed that the Hou. Edward Blake, M. P., should be asked to answer a series of political questions at the reception to-night.

Mr. Blake had no idea that he was going to be cross-examined until last night. He is staying at the house of Dr. Emmet, No. 89 Madison-ave. Dr. Emmet said:

"Mr. Blake will be prepared to answer all questions. He will cover everything in his speech, and I can't see what questions could be raised. Of course, you know, he is our guest, and must be respected." the unfortunates. Tanganelli's attention was was streaming, when a burly policeman rushed for ward and kicked the tottering old man in the other leg to keep him in line. Tanganelli mildiy expos tulated.

While pleading for the poor wretches he says he was grabbed by the neck by Policeman No. 776 and pitched headlong into the gutter. He scrambled to his feet, bleeding and covered with mud, and rushed into the newspaper office, closely followed by his

assailant. "Wait until I get you out in the street again?" the policeman cried, with a volley of oaths, "and

the policeman cried, with a volley of oatha, "and I'll arrest you!"

Tanganelli waited inside for about fifteen minutes. Then he started to go down to his work, thinking that the police had gone. He had hardly descended the steps of "il Progresso" office when Policeman No. 778, who had been iolitering near by, again seized him and threw him violently to the sidewalk.

Tanganelli says that the treatment received by the unfortunate men waiting for free bread was simply inhuman. He has advertised in "il Progresso" for witnesses of the assault and will bring charges against the policeman before the Police Commissioners. Carlo Barsotti, the editor and proprietor of "il Progresso," has also interested himself in the matter and has promised Tanganelli that this sample of police brutality will be thoroughly investigated.

MR. CROKERS RICHES.

"Judge" this week has a peculiarly pungent joke at Richard Croker's expense. Two tramps are

embankment. "Roadside Ike" remarks to "Lone,y William":
"This doin' nothin' is er nice business, but yer never heerd of any one getting rich at it."
To which Loneiy William replies:
"Ter didn't? What's de matter wid Dick Croker?"